

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS---THAT'S ALL!

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GERMAN ATROCITIES

A Wounded Eyewitness Relates What He Saw.

We do not like repeating German atrocities, but just now—Friday, June 28th—we are asked by our government to buy War Savings Stamps, and lest we should be lukewarm or indifferent about this, we print this story from a soldier who fell a victim to German "kultur":

Hell has adopted German as the official tongue.

This unusual and significant statement was made by Private W. E. Colledge, who spoke at the Red Cross rally at Liberty hall, El Paso, last week.

Some of the things the veteran of Canada's "Fighting Seventh" said about the Germans follows:

"The call came to the boys in Canada early in August, 1914, and did not fall on deaf ears. We did not exactly know what the war was about, but we did know that our country was in trouble, and that was enough to jam the recruiting stations to suit. We started overseas and after a short training, landed in France and Belgium.

Handles Babies

"In our march toward the battlefield we got an idea of the manner of beast we were to fight. Picture, if you can, what was once a pretty country, fertile, prosperous and happy. Now it lay waste, shell-torn, poisoned, stripped as though the blight of all Hell had been launched upon it. Picture the road we were marching on, lined with women, stupefied by the greatness of the desolation—widows, made so by a mad march—and, raising up their handless arms, were babes.

"Let me tell you, it was the sight of these wee tots, waving a blessing with their stumps, that first set our blood to the boiling point. We knew not, nor cared little, what the political significance of the war—we knew The beast was fighting babies, and it was up to us to defend them.

Assault Women

"But, miles brought us new horrors. Countless, almost, are the atrocities we found had been practiced on women. In one convent the Germans had staked down seven of the nuns and violated them in unspeakable fashion, completing their dastardly work by surrounding the bodies with the sacred candles from the altars. We found these women, surrounded by the burned-out funeral candles, and then our rage knew no bounds.

"It was but a few hours ere we had captured the men responsible for the terrible outrage, and let me tell you frankly, we did not hold them prisoners of war, nor did we release them, but sent them (slowly, and with ceremony) to help swell the population of Hell, which has lately adopted German as the official tongue.

Monuments to German Kultur

"In a Belgian hospital, I saw a couple of thousand French and Belgian girls, shattered, half-crazed, in feigned—awaiting the coming of babies forced upon them. I saw women, diseased beyond repetition, their breasts slashed, their minds tottering, monuments to German kultur.

"Thousands of boys we passed in our march, marred, ruined by the enemy in the campaign of frightfulness. This was the warfare of 1914, and I am confident that no annals of barbarism, nor civilization came, can show a counterpart.

Tear Families Apart

"In Belgium, I have read some of the proclamations which for all time separated families—rent apart husbands and wives, brothers and sisters sweethearts. I remember one, which ordered that all the males of a little Belgian city should depart on a train at 7 o'clock of a certain date. An hour later the females of the city should depart. Death was the penalty for attempt to evade the order. Here, with the scratch of a pen, Germany had, forever perhaps, torn apart mothers from their babes, aged parents from their children. Picture that condition in El Paso—what would it mean to you?

"Then came the battlefields, where we had an opportunity to pay back in lead the ones responsible for the horrors we had witnessed. I will

give you just an instance of the German on the battlefield.

"Out in No Man's Land one day was lying a German colonel, sadly wounded. One of our lieutenants crept out to carry him into the succoring arms of the Red Cross. As our officer toiled with his burden across the shell-torn strip, this German colonel drew a dagger from his clothing and stabbed our officer to death.

Steel for Germans

"Boys, take it from me—there's only one fit field dressing for a German, and that is six inches of steel bayonet properly and quickly applied. You can not trust a German, even though he is wounded. Why, they even shoot down the Red Cross stretcher-bearers, and to bomb a hospital is their pet diversion. Take it from me—I have been through the mill—the only good German soldier is a dead one.

"We fought at Festubert for six days and six nights, with very little to eat and less to drink, for our supplies had been cut off. That mattered little to us, for a soldier, when he realizes he is fighting for women and babies, can fight on wind.

"How does a man feel when he goes into action? I can only answer for me, myself. In a film, such as you did before you in the cinema, came a picture of three girls back in Canada—my sisters. I could see another picture, the bedside of my dying mother as she whispered to me, a tad: 'Elgin, take care of your sisters.' Around the necks of my sisters were clasped the slimy arms of a Hun; I could see their appealing looks; in fancy, I could hear their cries for help. Fight? Great God, men, I fought like a demon. Let me tell you, there is no fear, there is no thought of consequences, for, ever before you is the possibility of what might be, should those hounds of Hell ever invade our land.

Make All Men Brothers

"Christmas came to us in the trenches. It was not a Christmas of turkey and plum pudding, yet it bore the feeling of peace and good will. Packages came to us from the loved ones at home. What joy that Christmas gift brought. Standing a little aside, in our dugout, was a man who had just been released from jail a few days before the call to arms had come in Canada. In a flash I had tipped the tags from one of my packages from home, substituted his name and passed it to him. A look of bewilderment crossed his face. Then came the resolute mien of the man who is making good. He believed someone back home had sent him a gift. The next night he went out to meet his God, but with a smile, for he believed someone back home had remembered him.

"Such is the comradeship of the trenches. We think not of ourselves, but of our fellowman. Why don't you do that over here?

"Let me give you just a few words of warning. Do not trust your neighbor in the discussion of military affairs. Do not talk of war in public places, nor discuss the movement of troops, for the waiter at your elbow may be a German spy. Do you realize that Germany is expending from two to three million dollars annually in her spy system in America? Here is one good rule on the movements of your loved one in khaki—keep your mouth shut. Ofttimes Germany knew more of the movements of our troops and reinforcements than we did ourselves.

"Imperial Wilhelm's Workers"

"Worse than the German spy in America, we have the I. W. W. Why not give them their true title—Imperial Wilhelm's Workers? Why emporize with them? Give them the good, old British and Canadian treatment, a meal and a bed—that is, a meal of bullets and bed of lime. Remember, you are fighting a beast that has gone mad. Would you attempt to capture a mad dog alive? Then, why emporize with one of the worst enemies the allies are fighting today?

"Fortunate, indeed, have the Canadians and British been in the men who led them. We believed our officers to be the acme of perfection—men who would not send us where they themselves would not go. You Americans have men of the same stripe. Follow them—follow them to the infernal regions if they direct, for

President Proclaims June 28th as National War Savings Day

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1918.

A Proclamation By the President of the United States:

This war is one of nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farms, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift, to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war, to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind, to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift, and to appeal to all who do not own government securities to do likewise, and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves, on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the government, and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON

they will be with you, every step of the way.

"You at home can do your part. Help the Red Cross. Dig down for the Liberty Loan, and any other organization which helps the boys over there. Remember, victory will be yours eventually. The Germans marred me up a bit, but there is not a Canadian who would not go back—no matter how badly he has been cut up—and give his life to 'stay the march of the beasts of Berlin.'

FIRMS PENALIZED FOR VIOLATIONS OF FOOD RULES

Scores of firms throughout the United States have been penalized for violations of rules of the Food Administration. In some cases licenses to operate have been suspended; in others, contributions to the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other organizations have been accepted in lieu of suspension of license.

Among the more numerous violations are sales of flour without substitutes; refusal to accept delivery of foodstuffs previously ordered; operating without licenses; excess sales of sugar; carrying more than a normal thirty days' supply of sugar; failure to use the proper amount of flour substitute in bread making, and profiteering.

A pleasant surprise party was given last Saturday evening at the residence of Joe Olney by his daughter, Miss Bula, in farewell to her companion, Miss Helen Chase. About fifty young folks gathered for a merry leave-taking of their companion.

Yankee Downs 5 Planes in One Day

Paris, June 15.—Sergeant David E. Putnam of Brooklyn, Mass., is reported to have downed five German planes on June 10th. Three of Putnam's aerial victories now are official and the other two are under investigation. This record, if the five victories are officially accredited, makes Putnam's total 13, supplanting Lieutenant Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., as the American ace of aces.

RED CROSS

Mountain Division.

Editor The Western Liberal, Lordsburg, N. M.

Dear Sir:

The second Red Cross war fund drive is "over the top." Your community made an excellent record. The people of the state of New Mexico have given over \$217,051.87.

The people in the states in the Mountain division have given approximately \$3,000,000.

The loyal citizens of New Mexico have once more demonstrated by their universal and generous response to the appeal of the American Red Cross for funds that they have faith and confidence in the "army of mercy" behind our boys in France or wherever they go.

The great success of the second war fund drive could not have been accomplished without the splendid new stories and advertising space so generously donated by your newspaper and the other newspapers of New Mexico.

Permit me to personally thank you as well as your local Red Cross committee and subscribers to the second war fund, for the generous and wonderful co-operation so cheerfully given. Very truly yours,

L. C. PHIPPS,

Chairman Red Cross Fund.

Note: We want another letter like this when the Thrift Stamp drive is over. Everybody get busy. Buy stamps or go to war.—Editor.

Men Registered June 5th

Below are the names of those who became 21 since the last registration, and who are now eligible for military service under the selective draft act:

Lordsburg—James Everett White, Jeddie D. Moore, J. Arthur Rodgers, Cyrus L. Brown. Valedon—Reyes Oonzales, Jose Munos, Natavidad Mejia, George Chester Wheelock.

Hachita—Frank G. Witt, Virgil Worthington, Virgil Nelson Padgett.

Animas—Robert Clinton Rhodes, Paul Thompson, William Henry Conner.

Rodeo—Clayton S. Horton, Perry M. Lacy, Cone Young.

ARMY HONORS

How Decorations for Bravery Are Won.

We read of the Medal of Honor being conferred on our soldiers in France. We read of the Distinguished Service Medal. What are they? What do our boys do to get them? The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, tells us how these army honors may be won:

To deserve the Medal of Honor—which is an award for gallantry in action—a soldier must perform some deed of most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice, an uncommonly hazardous adventure conspicuous enough to single him out above all his comrades, a deed so clearly above and beyond all call of duty that no one could justly blame him for leaving it undone.

The Highest Valor

As a guide for commanders who may wish to recommend men for the Medal of Honor, some typical cases for which similar awards have been made in the armies of our allies are given in the bulletin. Here are two of them:

Lieutenant — took command of his own and another company when both had suffered severely, and with great dash and success led them forward in attack under heavy machine gun fire. Seeing the battalion on his right held up by machine gun fire, he led a platoon to its help. Then he went on with only two men to a dugout. Leaving the men on top, he engaged the dugout alone and brought up fourteen prisoners.

Then he proceeded with his two men to another dugout which, with rifle and machine gun fire and bombs, had been holding up the attack. This dugout was reached and the crew was either killed or captured and the machine gun taken.

The lieutenant was then attacked from another dugout by fifteen of the enemy under an officer, and one of his men was killed and the other wounded. Undaunted still, Lieutenant — seized a rifle and shot no fewer than five of the enemy. Then, using another as a shield, he forced most of the survivors to surrender.

Such was the quickness, courage and resourcefulness of this young officer that he cleared several other dugouts alone, or with one man, taking in all about fifty prisoners. He then fully consolidated his position and personally wired the trench under heavy, close-range sniping in broad daylight when all others had failed to do so.

Private — was a stretcher bearer, and for three days and nights he trove unceasingly to bring the wounded into safety, dressing them and getting them food and water. He worked in an area which was swept by shell, machine gun and rifle fire, and several times he was knocked down and partially buried by enemy shells.

He rescued a comrade who had been blinded and was stumbling about head of their trench in full view of the enemy, who were sniping at him. He brought in another comrade under heavy shell fire, and on a third occasion he brought in a wounded man under very heavy enemy fire of every description. Neither fire nor exhaustion deterred him from assisting in his humane work.

How D. S. C. Will Be Awarded

Like the Medal of Honor, the D. S. C. is an award for gallantry in action. It may be won by any one who distinguishes himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States. It may recognize any such deed performed since April 6, 1917, the day our country went to war with Germany. It is for great gallantry—but not quite great enough to deserve the Medal of Honor.

As with the Medal of Honor, the bulletin illustrates the standard of the D. S. C. with several cases, of which two are given here:

Lieutenant — gave proof of unflinching devotion and energy by leading his platoon to the assault, capturing numerous prisoners and residing over the organization of a captured post in disregard of all danger.

While charged with the support and protection of a reconnaissance within the enemy's lines, he gave the best example of calmness, decision and courage under a particularly intense machine gun fire. Wounded in this action, he refused to let himself be evacuated and remained in command of his platoon.

Private —, an automatic rifleman of great bravery, remained alone at his post during a hostile attack, firing continuously until his gun was broken by a bullet.

Having no weapon with which to resist further and his lieutenant having been badly wounded by his side, he put the latter upon his back and carried him in the open over shell-battered ground under a heavy barrage fire to a first aid post. He immediately rejoined the remainder of his company still in line.

Harry Foley is now at Mare Island, California. He writes that Jim Cross and Frank Weldon have donned the blue uniform with the breezy trousers and are learning to steady themselves on the deck of a boat. Harry says: "The navy is the only life, and there is room for more."

A THRIFT STAMP



THRIFT Stamps cost 25c. A card folder is provided with space for sixteen stamps and

when it is full you have loaned the government a total of \$4. This folder with 16 cents additional is then exchanged for a War Savings Stamp, which the government cashes in 1923 for \$5.00. The \$4.16 grows by means of accumulating interest at 4 per cent to \$5. No person is allowed to own more than \$1,000 worth of War Savings Stamps, though individual members of the same family may each own that amount.

The government is one of the best creditors in the world, especially to those who lend it through the medium of a War Savings Stamp. It favors those who cannot afford to buy a bond in this way. If by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause the owner of War Savings Stamps needs the money represented he can have it back, and what is more, he can have interest for the time the government has had it. There is no red tape. You present your War Savings Stamps to the postmaster ten days before you need the money, and you get it back with interest. No questions are asked.

800,000 American Troops Now in France

More than 800,000 American troops have been sent to France and the government expects to have a million there by July 1st.

This statement was made by General P. C. March, chief of staff, in Washington last week. He summarizes the battle situation as it now stands with four distinct purposes of the great German offensive halted, but with its final battles still to come. To meet this emergency, he added, only lack of shipping facilities is limiting the rush of American troops to the fighting front. Their prompt engagement in the struggle, he said, is a paramount necessity.

The number of troops being transported is only limited by the capacity of the ships available, says the general.

The 800,000 figure includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and non-combatant units.

General March said the "obvious object of the German advance is, first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England, in shipping troops, to go further up the sea, slowing up and making the transportation more dangerous, and second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance to the people of France."

General March would make no prediction as to when American aid might give the allies superiority of numbers again. The time and size of movement of enemy divisions from the east to the west, he said, could not be estimated, nor could a day be fixed when the allies would have the "mastering superiority" of numbers which eventually will be theirs.

American military experts are agreed that the present German drive had been stopped at least, but its renewal, possibly with its force directed more largely against positions held by Americans is expected. The enemy's recent success was due largely to new uses of gas. The allies, it is said, will soon be ready to cope with new forms of gas attack. Gas masks now in use are not useful against some forms of German gas, particularly mustard gas. A special "tear" gas for use against artillery has been developed by the enemy.

To The Trade:

In view of the fact that our government now requires unlimited credit in order to prosecute the war, thereby curtailing commercial credits, it has become necessary for us, under the prevailing unusual conditions to make a change in our terms all wholesale firms throughout the country are selling their merchandise on very restricted terms. Under these circumstances we wish to announce to the trade that, commencing August 1, our terms will be STRICTLY CASH.

We regret the necessity that compels us to make this change but believe you appreciate the fact that these abnormal conditions are beyond our control.

In changing our terms to CASH we will be in a better position to sell goods cheaper and give you better service. We feel confident we will have your full co-operation, thereby assisting the government in its work.

THE EAGLE DRUG MERCANTILE CO.,

By S. M. Chase, Manager.

THE ROBERTS & LEAHY MERCANTILE CO.,

By J. A. Leahy, President.

SURPRISE CROCCERY CO., By F. H. Barela,

STAR CROCCERY CO., By J. Hill.

THE ROBERTS & LEAHY MERCANTILE CO.,

By J. A. Leahy, President, Valedon, N. M.